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ABSTRACT

The total cost to Texas institutions of higher education of implementing and administering federally mandated social regulations are compared to the basic operating and financial characteristics of these institutions. A database of the basic characteristics of Texas, which includes student and faculty data as well as operating and financial data, was constructed, and comparisons for different types of institutions were made with cost data previously generated. Among the findings are the following: private institutions reported a cost of $13.9 million; the average cost of the regulations per student is $49.21; for public universities the average regulatory cost per student is $30.50, and for private institutions the average cost is $180.29 per student. The costs rise when averaged on a basis of full-time-equivalency. When regulatory costs per faculty member were examined as a percentage of total tuition and fees derived by the institution, they were found to be 9.73 percent for all institution types or $971.05. Additional data include: the cost of regulation per semester credit hour, the cost as a percent of faculty compensation, the total dollar cost of social benefits to faculty by institution type, and the cost of regulations as a percent of instructional and research expenditures by institution type. (SW)

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE COSTS OF FEDERALLY MANDATED SOCIAL REGULATIONS AS RELATED TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TEXAS

Presented to

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE COSTS OF FEDERALLY MANDATED SOCIAL REGULATIONS AS RELATED TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TEXAS

INTRODUCTION

The explosive nature of the rising costs of higher education has generated public and governmental pressures for increased efficiency on the part of both public and private educational institutions. As these institutions attempt to effect greater efficiency, it appears that little has been done toward controlling or eliminating the increasing costs incurred when administering the vast number of federally imposed social regulations.

Social programs, such as equal opportunity, affirmative action, social security, occupational health and safety, and environmental protection have high priority among national goals. Higher educational institutions have not questioned the national goals of these social regulations; however, the institutions have found that the burden of funding the added cost of implementing and administering these federally mandated regulations, presidential executive orders and court

orders to be one that is not easily absorbed. When making an effort to comply with national social regulations, institutions frequently failed to recognize the explicit costs involved in implementing and administering these regulations. Also, the insitutions did not realize that financial support was not provided by traditional revenue sources. The more common compliance costs include expenditures which have resulted through additional personnel, paperwork, administrative expenses, special studies, wages and benefits to employees, social security and employment taxes, improvements to the physical plant and legal and court involvement.

While costs are known to result when complying with federally mandated regulations, limited study has been directed toward determining the actual or estimated cost or the total present and future impact of the problem either nationally or in Texas. The problem began to surface in the early 1970's as increased pressure for immediate implementation of federally mandated social regulations began to mount. College administrators became aware of the increasing costs of administering federal regulations; however, their immediate priority was the need to comply quickly with the regulations. In November 1974, the Senate Sub-Committee on Education held it's hearings on the conditions of higher education. College presidents, testifying at the hearings, focused attention on the costs of administering the increasing number of federally

imposed social regulations. These hearings established the need for comprehensive cost information and impact studies.

In 1975 the American Council on Education initiated the first study of the problem under the guidance of Carol Van Alsytne, chief economist, and Sharon L. Coldren, policy analyst. This study, The Costs to Colleges and Universities of Implementing Federally Mandated Social Programs, was an intensive case study of six higher education institutions. The study was a pilot effort to test the feasibility of generating cost estimates when administering federally imposed social regulations. Since 200 to 500 hours of administrative time was required in compiling data at each institution it was recommended that the study not be repeated, but that the initial study be used to derive more specific hypotheses as a focus for more extensive studies.

Insufficient study has been initiated toward formulating an economical methodology for sampling a large number of higher educational institutions to determine either attitudinal perceptions of the extent of the problem or discrete data regarding the problem. Also, little study of the problem regarding institutions in Texas has been initiated.

It was at this point that this researcher initiated a study: The Cost To and Impact On Institutions of Higher Education In Texas When Implementing and Administering Federally Mandated Social Regulations. From a response of 108 of 156 institutions in Texas data regarding costs were

obtained. However, this study did not develop relationships for comparisons with the basic operating and financial characteristics of the types of institutions involved. Since limited study has been devoted to the problem, it was believed that the need existed to develop these comparisons.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The primary purpose of this project is to analyze and compare the total cost of implementing and administering federally mandated social regulations to institutions of higher education in Texas with the basic operating and financial characteristics of these institutions. The following objectives are essential to the accomplishment of the primary purpose:

(1) Develop a data base of the basic characteristics of institutions of higher education in Texas which include student and faculty data as well as operating and financial data.

An example of the types of data required is shown in Exhibit A. In addition, other types of data would include the institution's operating budget, funds for student aid, endowment income and gifts, and operating deficits.

(2) Develop comparisons by institutional characteristic with cost data previously generated, by institution type (i.e. two-year, four-year, medical, public, private).

EXHIBIT A

Control No._____

Name of Institution_____

Street Address_____

City_____State_____Zip_____Telephone_____

Institution Type: Public_____ Private_____

Control: State_____; Local_____; State & Local_____; Non-Profit_____; Proprietary___

Type: _____2 year; ____technical_____4 year; _____graduate; _____med.

Enrollment_____; FTE_____ full time_____; part time_____

Annual tutition and fees $_____ _____Instructional expenditures

Operating budget from all sources $_____ _____Research expenditures

Present estimated value of all buildings $_____

Square footage of all buildings_____

Number faculty _____; full time _____; part time _____; FTE_____

Semester credit hours generated_____ _____Retirement plans

Library holdings:_____ books; _____periodicals _____Medical insurance

Library operating expenditures: total $_____ _____Social Security

Books $_____; periodicals $_____ _____Ave. Faculty Compensatio

Library wages $_____ _____Faculty Benefits

Receipts from federal government $_____ _____Ave. Faculty salary

Total number of employees _____ _____Federal appropriations

_____Endowment Income Unrestricted _____State appropriations

_____Endowment Income, Restricted _____Local appropriations

_____Endowment Book Value, EOY

PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

The procedure utilized in the project follows the identified objectives of the study:

(1) Development of the data base

The required data necessary for the construction of the data base of institution characteristics were drawn from secondary sources providing data most closely corresponding to the 1977-78 academic year. This was necessary in order to provide a single point in time more closely associated with previously developed cost data. Several sources were necessary in providing as many institutional characteristics as possible and shown in Exhibit I. Data sources included the following: Annual Report of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1978; Colleges and Universities Offering Accredited Programs by Accreditation Field, including Selected Characteristics, 1977-78; Digest of Educational Statistics, 1977-78; Educational Directory, Colleges and Universities, 1977-78; Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, Fall 1977; Institutional Data; Annual Salary Survey, American Association of University Professors; Yearbook of Higher Education, 1978-79; The College Blue Book, 16th Edition; Tabular Data 1977; the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for Fiscal Year 1977; and the Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information, 1978. Priority for selection of

data utilized will be given to data sources drawing upon HEGIS reports.

(2) Comparisons with cost data

Cost data was drawn from data previously developed in The Cost To and Impact On Institutions of Higher Education in Texas When Implementing and Administering Federally Mandated Social Regulations.

All data were key punched and computerized for checking accuracy prior to analysis. For comparison purposes data were compiled and presented in tabular form according to institution type and control; public, private, two-year, four-year, technical, and medical. Data is presented in a manner that should stress the highlights of the findings as opposed to an analysis or evaluation which could introduce bias.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

Mandated Regulatory Cost

The reported dollar cost to institutional higher education in Texas for implementing and administering federally mandated social regulations for the 1977-78 academic year is shown in Table I. These data were drawn from a previous study of The Cost To and Impact On Institutions of Higher Education in Texas When Implementing and Administering Federally Mandated Social Regulations (Thornton, 1980). Private institutions reported a cost of $13.9 million while the cost to public institutions exceeded $16.7 million, or a total of $30.6 million

for all institutions in Texas. When these costs were averaged by institution type they varied from $9000 for two-year technical institutions to $702,000 for private medical institutions.

Student Characteristics

The average cost of federally mandated social regulations per student enrolled in an institution of higher education in Texas is $49.21 (Table I). Students enrolled in public universities have an average regulatory cost per student of $30.50. This is approximately one-half of the cost of tuition for a full time student in these institutions. Students enrolled in private institutions average $180.29 per student regulatory cost. This too represents a proportionately high percentage of the cost of tuition at many private institutions during 1977 and 1978.

When costs are averaged on a basic of student full time equivalency (FTE) they increase to $35.45 per student FTE for public institutions, $199.22 for private institutions and $56.68 per student FTE for all institution types. Medical school regulatory cost per student is highest among all institutional types, exceeding $664 per student FTE for public institutions and $2136 per student FTE for private institutions.

Tuition

When regulatory costs were examined as a percentage of total tuition and fees derived by the institution they were found to be 9.73% for all institutions (Table II). This

TABLE I

COST OF FEDERALLY MANDATED SOCIAL REGULATION AS REPORTED BY INSTITUTION TYPE INCLUDING DOLLAR AVERAGE PER INSTITUTION, STUDENT, AND STUDENT FTE

Institution Type	n	Reported $ Cost of Regulations	Average $ Reg. Cost/ Institution Type	Student Enrollment	Reg. $ Cost/ Student	Student FTE	Reg. $ Cost/ FTE
Public 2 yr	55	4,898,190	89,058	220,190	22.25	177,400	27.61
Public 4 yr	32	7,672,352	239,761	315,147	24.35	283,365	27.08
Public Tech	3	27,000	9,000	4,565	5.91	4,362	6.19
Public Med	9	4,110,345	456,705	6,241	658.60	6,188	664.24
Total Public	99	16,707,887	175,036	546,143	30.59	471,315	35.45
Private 2 yr	5	50,000	10,000	1,650	30.30	1,512	33.07
Private 4 yr	41	11,121,783	271,263	74,378	149.53	67,361	165.11
Private Med	4	2,811,000	702,000	1,531	1,836.05	1,316	2,136.02
Total Private	50	13,982,983	328,568	77,559	180.29	70,189	199.22
Total Pub-Pri	149	30,689,933	219,203	623,702	49.21	541,504	56.68

TABLE II

COST OF FEDERALLY MANDATED SOCIAL REGULATIONS AS PERCENT OF ANNUAL TUITION AND FEES AND DOLLAR COST PER FACULTY MEMBER AND SEMESTER CREDIT HOUR BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	Annual $ Tuition Fees	Reg. Cost % of Tuition Fees	No. Faculty	Reg. $ Cost / Faculty	Semester Credit Hours	Reg. $ Cost / School
Public 2 yr	50,566,061	9.69	11,353	431.44	1,447,468	3.38
Public 4 yr	130,665,793	5.87	11,727	654.25	15,280,894	.50
Public Tech	1,015,159	2.66	355	76.06	N/A	
Public Med	2,211,893	185.83	2,565	1,602.47	N/A	
Total Public	184,483,906	9.06	26,000	642.61		
Private 2 yr	1,550,446	3.22	79	632.91	N/A	
Private 4 yr	127,887,211	8.70	4,492	2,475.91	N/A	
Private Med	1,492,580	188.33	1,034	2,718.57	N/A	
Total Private	130,870,237	10.68	5,605	2,494.73		
Total Pub-Pri	315,354,143	9.73	31,605	971.05		

examination revealed the percentage to be 9.69% for public two-year, 5.87% for public four-year as opposed to 3.22% for private two-year and 10.68% for private four-year institutions.

Faculty

Table II also presents the regulatory cost per faculty member. This averages $642.61 per faculty member employed by public institutions as opposed to $2494.73 per faculty member employed by private institutions. The average per faculty member for all institution types is $971.05.

Semester Credit Hours

Data related to semester hours wereavailable for only public two-year and four-year institutions. The data in Table II indicates the cost per semester credit hour for public two-year institutions to be $3.38 opposed to $.50 for public four-year institutions.

Faculty Compensation and Social Benefits

Faculty compensation, less social benefits provided to the faculty by the institution in terms of retirement, medical insurance and social security contributions equals faculty salary. Data regarding these three separate financial characteristics are presented in Tables III and IV. In analyzing the data in Table III the cost of federally mandated social regulations is shown to be 3.55% of total faculty compensation for public institutions as compared to 13.24% for private institutions and 5.33% for all institutions.

TABLE III

REPORTED REGULATION COST AS PERCENT OF FACULTY COMPENSATION;
SOCIAL BENEFITS TO FACULTY AS PERCENT OF FACULTY COMPENSATION;
AND TOTAL DOLLAR COST OF SOCIAL BENEFITS TO FACULTY, BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	Average $ Faculty Compensation	Total $ Faculty Compensation	Reg. Cost % of Faculty Compensation	Social Benefits % of Faculty Compensation	Total $ Cost of Social Benefits to Faculty
Public 2 yr	15,065	171,032,945	2.86	11.07	18,933,347
Public 4 yr	18,461	216,492,147	3.54	13.50	29,226,439
Public Tech	13,300	4,721,500	.57	14.30	675,174
Public Med	30,475	78,168,375	5.26	12.50	9,771,046
Total Public	17,258	470,414,967	3.55	12.05	58,606,006
Private 2 yr	11,050	872,950	5.73	11.50	100,389
Private 4 yr	16,300	73,219,600	15.19	18.69	13,684,743
Private Med	30,475	31,511,150	8.92	17.86	5,627,891
Total Private	14,108	105,603,700	13.24	17.86	19,413,023
Total Pub-Pri	16,810	576,018,667	5.33	13.71	78,019,029

TABLE IV

REPORTED REGULATION COST AS PERCENT OF FACULTY SALARIES;
REPORTED REGULATION COST PLUS COST OF SOCIAL BENEFITS TO FACULTY;
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OFFERING RETIREMENT, MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SECURITY PLANS, BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	Ave. $ Faculty Salary	Total $ Faculty Salary	Reg. Cost % of Faculty Salaries	$ Reg Cost + $ Social Benefit to Faculty Cost	Number Institutions With		
					Retirement	Med. Ins.	Soc. Sec.
Public 2 yr	13,794	158,646,822	3.09	23,831,537	36	45	36
Public 4 yr	16,266	190,751,382	4.02	36,898,791	32	32	32
Public Tech	12,200	4,331,000	.62	702,174	3	3	3
Public Med	26,967	68,734,305	5.98	13,881,391	4	4	4
Total Public	15,125	422,463,509	3.95	75,313,893	75	84	75
Private 2 yr	10,940	864,260	5.79	150,389	4	4	5
Private 4 yr	14,609	65,623,628	16.95	24,806,526	29	31	32
Private Med	26,967	27,883,878	10.08	8,438,891	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Private	13,675	94,371,766	14.82	33,395,806	33	35	37
Total Pub-Pri	14,657	516,835,275	5.94	108,709,699	108	119	112

Social benefits, although federally mandated, were considered or operational or over head costs, and were not included in the total cost of federally mandated social regulations. These social benefit cost as a percent of faculty compensation are 12.05% for public institutions, 17.86% for private institutions, and 13.71% for all institution types. When the total dollar costs of social benefits provided to the faculty by the institution were calculated, the amounts exceeded $58 million for public institutions, $19 million for private institutions, and a total of $78 million for all Texas institutions.

The total dollars expended for faculty salaries (compensation less social benefits) is shown in Table IV. Regulatory cost as a percent of faculty salaries is 3.95% for public institutions, 14.82% for private institutions and 5.94% for all institutions. When total dollar regulatory cost is added to total dollar social benefits to faculty cost the sum exceeds $108 million for all institutions, including $75.3 million for public institutions and $33.4 for private institutions. Table IV also presents data regarding the number of each type institution contributing to retirement, medical insurance, and social security plans. Only among public four-year institutions does every institution, represented by type, provide for all three types of social benefits to faculty. Of 156 institutions of higher education in Texas, 108 contribute to retirement plans, 119 to medical insurance, and 112 to social security.

Instructional and Research Expenditures

Data regarding instructional and research expenditures is presented in Table V. Social regulatory cost as a percentage of total dollars expended for instructional purposes amounted to 3.6% for public two-year institutions, 2.03% for public four-year institutions, and 2.62% for public institutions compared to 5.0% for private two-year institutions, 10.22% for private four-year institutions, and 3.98% for all institution types.

Regulatory cost as a percentage of the institution type research expenditures reveal that these costs amounted to 10.77% for public institutions, 40.93% for private institutions, and 16.22% for all institutions. Interesting among the data presented in Table V is that the cost of federally mandated social regulations to public two-year institutions is over five times the amount these institutions expend for research.

Federal, State, and Local Appropriations

Data in Table VI provides information relative to an institution's sources of funds, whether federal, state, or local. Regulatory cost as a percentage of federal appropriations indicate a percentage of 27.4% for public institutions, 676.0% for private institutions, and 48.69% for all institutions. Regulatory costs as a percentage of state appropriations amounted to 1.82% for public institutions, 91.36% for private institutions and 3.28% for all institutions. Local appropriations exist only at public two-year institutions. Regulatory cost as a percentage of local appropriations was 13.0%.

TABLE V

REPORTED REGULATION COST AS PERCENT OF
INSTITUTIONAL INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES
AND OF RESEARCH EXPENDITURES, BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	$ Instruction Expenditures	Reported Reg. Cost % of Inst. Expend.	$ Research Expenditures	Reported Reg. Cost % of Research Expend.
Public 2 yr	136,086,837	3.60	964,570	507.81
Public 4 yr	378,137,102	2.03	118,032,728	6.50
Public Tech	8,374,370	.32	0	
Public Med	115,019,305	3.57	36,080,557	11.39
Total Public	637,617,614	2.62	155,096,855	10.77
Private 2 yr	1,000,081	5.00	0	
Private 4 yr	108,853,275	10.22	13,014,773	85.46
Private Med	22,681,670	12.39	21,149,286	13.29
Total Private	132,535,026	10.55	34,164,059	40.93
Total Pub-Pri	770,152,640	3.98	189,250,914	16.22

TABLE VI

REPORTED REGULATION COST AS PERCENT OF
FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS,
BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	$ Federal Appropriations	Reported Reg Cost % of Federal Appropriations	$ State Appropriations	Reported Reg Cost % of State Appropriations	$ Local Appropriations	Reported Reg Cost % of Local Appropriations
Public 2 yr	2,199,145	222.73	173,242,805	2.83	37,676,156	13.00
Public 4 yr	58,541,976	13.11	579,830,189	1.32	0	
Public Tech	227,035	11.89	13,316,165	.20	0	
Public Med	0		153,865,233	2.67	0	
Total Public	60,958,156	27.41	920,254,392	1.82	37,676,156	
Private 2 yr	3,930	687.10				
Private 4 yr	2,064,537	538.71	0		0	
Private Med	0		15,306,009	18.37	0	
Total Private	2,068,467	676.01	15.306,009	91.36	0	
Total Pub-Pri	63,036,623	48.69	935,560,401	3.28	37,676,156	

Endowment Income and Value

Unrestricted endowment income, restricted endowment income, and end of the year endowment book value data are presented in Table VII. Regulatory cost as a percentage of unrestricted endowment income amounted to 404.0% for public institutions,38.9% for private institutions,and 76.62% for all institutions. This compares in an analysis of regulatory cost as a percentage of restricted endowment income to 543.5% for public institutions, 227.5% for private institutions and 332.9% for all institutions.

The cost of federally mandated social regulations calculated as a percentage of the end of the year endowment book value amounted to 1.54% for public institutions and 2.58% for private institutions. The percentage for all institutions amounted to 1.89%.

Library Holdings

The library holdings of books were determined for each institution type. This was multiplied by the current costs (Bowker, 1978) of books to provide the total current value of book holdings presented in Table VIII. Regulatory cost as a percentage of these total current value of book holding provide percentages of 5.22% for public institutions, 10.0% for private institutions and 6.69% for all institutions. It should be noted that current holdings may represent years of acquisitions, not just the current year's acquisitions.

Library holdings of periodicals represent current holding which are renewed on an annual basis at the identified cost per

TABLE VII

REPORTED REGULATION COST AS PERCENT OF UNRESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INCOME, RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INCOME, AND END OF YEAR ENDOWMENT BOOK VALUE, BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	Endowment Income $ Unrestricted	Reg. Cost % of Unrestricted Endowment	Endowment Income $ Restricted	Reg. Cost % of Restricted Endowment	Endowment $ Book Value EOY	Reg. Cost % of Endowment Book Value EOY
Public 2 yr	59,369	8,250.42	35,314	13,870.39	3,795,889	129.04
Public 4 yr	4,076,088	188.23	3,036,706	252.65	1,053,328,715	.73
Public Tech	0		1,882	1,434.64	51,358	52.57
Public Med	0		845,898	486.03	24,787,758	177.95
Total Public	4,135,456	404.02	3,073,902	543.54	1,081,963,720	1.54
Private 2 yr	310,230	16.12	11,002	454.46	5,586,707	.89
Private 4 yr	34,180,442	32.54	4,704,170	236.42	515,189,756	2.16
Private Med	1,429,545	196.64	267,498	1,050.85	20,945,365	13.42
Total Private	35,920,217	38.93	6,144,717	227.56	541,721,828	2.58
Total Pub-Pri	40,055,673	76.62	9,218,619	332.91	1,623,685,548	1.89

TABLE VIII

REPORTED REGULATION COST AS PERCENT OF CURRENT VALUE
OF LIBRARY HOLDINGS, BOOKS AND PERIODICALS
BY INSTITUTION TYPE

Institution Type	Library Holdings Books	Current $ Cost / Book	Total Current Value of Books $	Reg. Cost % of Books	Library Holdings Periodicals	Current $ Cost / Periodical	Total Annual Value of Periodicals $	Reg. Cost % of Periodicals
Public 2 yr	1,985,586	17.39	34,529,340	14.19	48,686	22.52	1,096,408	446.75
Public 4 yr	15,730,132	17.39	273,546,995	2.80	90,892	22.52	2,046,887	374.83
Public Tech	59,228	17.39	1,029,974	2.62	1,126	22.52	25,357	106.48
Public Med	615,139	17.39	10,697,267	38.42	60,744	22.52	1,367,954	300.47
Total Public	18,390,085	17.39	319,803,578	5.22	201,448	22.52	4,536,608	368.29
Private 2 yr	98,701	17.39	1,716,410	2.91	498	22.52	11,214	445.87
Private 4 yr	7,718,979	17.39	134,233,044	8.29	44,547	22.52	1,003,198	1,108.63
Private Med	161,234	17.39	2,803,859	100.25	4,190	22.52	94,358	2,979.08
Total Private	7,978,914	17.39	138,753,314	10.08	49,235	22.52	1,108,772	1,262.02
Total Pub-Pri	26,386,999	17.39	458,556,892	6.69	250,693	22.52	5,645,155	543.65

periodical of $22.52 for 1977. Periodical holdings multiplied by the current dollar cost per periodical provides for the total annual value of periodical holdings for 1977. Regulatory cost calculated as a percentage of the total annual value of periodicals provided percentages of 368% for public institutions, 1262% for private institutions, and 543% for all institutions. Regulatory costs for private medical institutions is approximately thirty times the annual cost of periodicals for these institutions.

RESEARCHERS COMMENTS

The data presented in this study were drawn from numerous identified sources, but is of the type familiar to most administrators of institutions of higher education, and is generally included in financial reports and/or the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) reports required of all institutions. Data were presented according to institutional characteristics relating to student, tuition, faculty compensation and social benefits, instructional and research expenditures, type of appropriation, endowment income and value, and library holdings. These characteristics were further broken down by the institution type and control.

Regulatory impact is known to be extensive; however, the areas within the institutional environment where impacts are greatest remains unknown. This study provides insight, relatively speaking, into the extent of the cost impact if applied to a single institutional characteristic.

Higher educational institutions in Texas are presently faced with the problems of rising costs, demands for improved efficiency and the implementation and administration of an increasing number of federally mandated social regulations. These problems appear to have a relationship with one another. Cost is rising and efficiency is lacking partially because of the time, pressure and costs involved in implementing and administering an increasing number of federally mandated social regulations. The previous study by this researcher has added considerably to the area of cost information regarding institutions in Texas. The completion of this project should further contribute to a problem area where data and study had been limited. This investigation provides data which could aid in alievating the problem as well as contributing to the methodology necessary for conducting more extensive studies. In addition, cost estimates based on an institution's operating characteristics should provide a more familiar and meaningful understanding to administrators.

FUTURE STUDY

Future study is recommended of the following:

1. An addendum to this investigation should be prepared for individual institutions;
2. An analysis of the data within this investigation should be compared with the data in other studies and commentaries; and

3. An analysis of the cost of implementing the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 should be developed.